

# Items of Interest to People in the Mining World

## PROGRESS OF MILLS AT MANHATTAN

Rapid headway has been made during the past week on the three milling plants for Manhattan. The delay in the movement of freight caused by the strike of Tonopah railroad employees has not affected the building of the mills. The material is practically all here for both the Wolf and the Lemon mills and the machinery en route for the Huntington mill is coming along all right.

The car of belting, shafting, pulleys and general connecting-up materials arrived this week for the Wolf mill. The power plant is now set up and connections will soon be made. Belts to run the rock breaker and the elevator are soon to be put in place. The water supply has been subjected to a continuous test during the past month and has been found more than ample for the mill.

The general superintendent of this mill will be John Chalmers, recently from the Butters company at Virginia City. He arrived in Manhattan this week and is a metallurgist of many years experience. Barring further delays the mill will be running about the end of the month. Ore hauling from the Manhattan Consolidated will begin within the coming week.

### THE LEMON MILL.

The Lemon mill, or more properly speaking, the plant of the Nevada Milling & Ore Purchasing company will in all likelihood break the record for mill construction in southern Nevada. The frame structure is now up and the builders are waiting for the corrugated iron with which the mill will be enclosed.

The stamps are being installed. The foundations for the eighteen cyanide tanks are completed and the tanks are on the way to Manhattan. This week distillate cyanide and laboratory materials, sufficient to last for two months, arrived. Mr. Lemon, who has charge of the construction, says that he could not ask for better luck or more rapid headway.

### THE CANYON MILL.

Equally gratifying is the progress on the Huntington mill being erected by the Canyon Milling company, of Manhattan. This firm suffered some delay on account of the failure to get lumber at the time it was needed, and some anxiety was felt for awhile that the machinery might be tied up in a freight blockade. But everything is coming along very satisfactory now and the Huntington will grind out a lot of Manhattan bullion before the end of the year.—Manhattan Mail.

### MIZPAH AT FAIRVIEW SOLD.

**\$125,000 Paid for This Valuable Property.**

The crop of millionaires for the year 1906 was augmented largely by the district of Fairview, which contributed six to the world of finance and gave to the industrial interests of Salt Lake City and Goldfield that number of financiers who have already become prominent figures in world of finance through the riches of the Nevada Hills mine.

What mining camp can challenge this record?

It is possible that the crop of millionaires for the fall of 1907 may be enlarged in a like manner, by reason of another wonderful discovery in this camp.

Predictions are idle, yet we must not overlook the possibilities opened up by the prospects of the Mizpah property, where the ore from a surface shoot is being sacked in as short a time, and with values as great as Nevada Hills gave forth when the stock was promoted at \$1 per share, and ten times oversubscribed.

The great Mizpah strike has been sold. A man with money came and took the wonderful surface showing into camp. For a consideration of \$125,000, the receipt of the greater part of which is acknowledged by the former owners, they have parted with the surface bonanza, reserving a stock interest in addition to cash money.

The terms of the sale, and the cash consideration are a guarantee that D. J. Kennedy, the purchaser, represents sufficient capital to finance the proposition. He has wired his New York associates to come on instantly, and they are expected to arrive within the coming week. By the agreement of sale, Mr. Kennedy binds himself to place in operation on the property before the 15th day of next month a hoisting engine and galows, a compressor engine and other equipment. This he does upon penalty of forfeit.

As an indication that he means business Mr. Kennedy ordered his hoist by wire, and he is advised that it is being loaded on the cars today.

His contract calls for immediate and extensive work. In speaking of the nature of the first work, Mr. Kennedy stated that the ore would be followed down, of course, but that he would take advantage of the natural tunnel site and by drifting in at right angles with the vein where he could get great depth the attempt would be made to develop several hundred feet of backs at once. Two shifts of men must be employed from the start, and the sale agreement permits of no delay in pushing the development.

Sam Watkins, the prospector who opened the Mizpah vein, made a new strike Thursday, which greatly increased the value of the estate in the eyes of the original owner, but he got to town too late to stop the deal; a few hours before Mr. Kennedy had paid his money into the bank and acquired the property. The following day all formalities were completed and the transfers made in the biggest mining deal ever made in the Fairview district for cash money consideration.

The specimens of ore brought in this week are even richer than those exhibited after the strike became known ten days ago. The present work is merely surface work, as the shaft has not reached twenty-five feet; but the vein is intact, and the values are being sacked that will run hundreds of dollars to the ton.—Fairview News.

### HIGH ORE UNCOVERED

**In Famous Fairview Property at Seven Troughs.**

A strike that carries more significance than usual, and one that proves beyond a doubt the permanency of the rich ore bodies, was uncovered at the 300-foot level in the famous Fairview property last Thursday, says the Vernon Review. The find cannot exactly be termed as a new one, altogether, but owing to the fact that the values are much higher and show more uniformity, the showing is remarkable and adds wonderfully to the value of this big property.

General Manager L. A. Friedman, who is one of the largest individual stockholders in this property, was in Vernon yesterday making a personal examination of the new strike. In giving a report of the find Mr. Friedman stated that it is one of the best yet made in the property.

"The discovery was made in the drift at the 300-foot level," said Mr. Friedman. "At this point the pay streak shows a width of fully a foot and is literally alive with free gold and ruby silver. Throughout the upper levels ruby silver has been found in small quantities scattered through the vein. Where the ledge was tapped at the 300-foot point the silver is shot all through the sugar quartz. The character of the ore is identical with that found in the West End, Midway, Montana-Tonopah and other famous Tonopah properties. While it is true that the pay shoot only shows a width of one-foot, it gives every indication of widening, and when it is tapped at the 400 and 500-foot levels something in the sensational line may be looked for."

"At present we are making preparations to drift on all of the levels above the 300, and as soon as the crosscut is run from the 400 drifting will be started at this point."

When asked as to when shipments would be started, Mr. Friedman replied that just as soon as the 500-foot point was reached drifting and stoping would be commenced and that as soon thereafter as convenient regular shipments would be started and continued indefinitely.

### AGREEABLY SURPRISED.

**New York Broker Thinks Well of Manhattan.**

J. E. Weir, a member of the firm of Weir Bros. & Co., of New York, has been in Manhattan the past week gathering data on the camp for use in his Broadway office.

Mr. Weir came west on this trip expecting to find little that would be encouraging. The operators in the east have been up against such unfavorable financial conditions that they have almost come to believe that the trouble is out here in the field instead of in the money markets.

Manhattan activity was sufficient to disabuse the mind of Mr. Weir on this point. He found the mill and water questions in this camp solved and instead of a languishing mining industry, he finds it just arriving at the era of production and importation.

"I have been completely surprised with the conditions at Manhattan," said Mr. Weir. "I have been through the properties that are well developed and through the workings of the principal leasers. I find an immense amount of ore ready for the mills. The three milling plants that are nearing completion will be kept busy for many months with ore that is now

ready to be hauled to them. I have been amazed to find such fine values at the stages of work that has been reached in some of your properties. I can see that Manhattan will soon be sending out telegrams giving the weekly output of bullion from the various mills."

"Of the financial situation in the east and other parts of the country, I will not venture any predictions. The change for the better will come as certainly as the day follows night. The country was never in a more prosperous general condition and I do not believe the money market will remain long as it is in the face of such universally favorable conditions."

Mr. Weir said there was no reason for the mining men of this camp to feel blue. The stage of development that will win the greatest favor for this district throughout the country is just at hand. A few months of production will do more for Manhattan than all the idle talk of a year.—Manhattan Mail.

### EXHIBITION ORE.

**Most Interesting Showing of Free Gold.**

NATCHES, Nev., Oct. 12.—J. F. Gurney has taken out a large sample of ore from his El Melche claims, weighing about 500 pounds, which he is going to ship to his company at San Francisco for exhibition purposes. This immense chunk of ore, weighing nearly a quarter of a ton, has a most remarkable and interesting showing of free gold. In very many places in the big sample specks of the yellow metal can be seen, and the value of this chunk of ore, while not having been determined by analysis, will perhaps run better than \$500. This sample, taken a few feet from the surface on one of the claims at Natches, speaks most eloquently for the merit of the camp. Natches is enabled to produce enormous quantities of ore a few feet from the surface. Mr. Gurney is going to San Francisco with the ore specimen, and upon his return in a few days will run a tunnel to cut the ledge at 100 feet. At this depth he will upraise to the surface and will extract a quantity of shipping ore. When this work is well under way the nail of success for this camp will be driven.

Robert Walther is doing his location work on his Dutchman No. 4. He has discovered a good ledge which pans free gold in coarse quality. When Mr. Walther gets through with this work he is going to sink on his No. 1 to a depth of fifty feet, when he is going to crosscut to the ledge. This claim was the first of the free gold finds and is looking better with every stroke of the drill and will be a great mine in the near future. Mr. Walther is one of our old-time prospectors and deserves the find.

James F. Otis, in prospecting over his new claim, discovered a very fine ledge showing free gold in the quartz and has men now at work trenching to find out the real course and size of his find.

Messrs. Case and Hayman are busy doing their staking and location work on their claims they recently located. Their showing looks very good.

Thomas Merrigan was a visitor to Mill City this week on some mining business and returned by Reed's stage line, which comes in every day now.

D. F. McCarthy has rigged up a blacksmith shop at his shaft on the Yellow Horse mine and is going to sink a shaft to the fifty-foot mark and crosscut both east and west, which will define the true location of this already large ledge, which has shown so much free gold from the surface.

### DEMAND FOR TUNGSTEN.

**United States Geological Survey Reports Increased Production.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The tungsten ores produced in the United States in 1906 amounted to 928 short tons, valued at about \$349,000. The output for the year is a gain of 125 tons, or 15.56 per cent in quantity and of \$89,191, or 29 per cent in value over the known production of 1905.

The noticeable rise in the price of tungsten during 1905 continued during 1906, and the production was stimulated accordingly. There was, however, a very great discrepancy in the prices paid for ore in various places, as there is almost sure to be when an article is produced spasmodically in widely separated and often little known localities, while at the same time the market is limited and the isolated small producers have slight chance to become acquainted with buyers and market conditions.

Prices during the year ranged from \$5 to \$9 per unit for the contained tungsten trioxide, or, as it is often erroneously called, "tungstic acid." The market for tungsten ores is ex-

panding and seems now to be almost as sure as the market for copper or other staple ores. Firms requiring large quantities of tungsten have had difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies to guarantee future deliveries.

The greatest producing locality in 1906 was Boulder county, Colo., but tungsten mining was carried on also in California, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico and Washington. The Boulder county ore is wolframite, but the deposits in California are chiefly scheelite. No production of tungsten was reported from the deposits in Alaska, Connecticut, Oregon or Idaho but considerable development work was done at Osceola, Nev. New deposits of scheelite have also been found at Murray, Idaho, where it is hoped that production will soon begin.

During the year experiments that have been carried on for a long time produced a remarkable incandescent lamp, the filament of which is made of metallic tungsten. The ordinary carbon incandescent lamp uses a large amount of electricity, while its profitable life is very short, and many attempts have been made to construct a lamp that would give a better light with less power. The Nernst lamp, the Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor lamp, and the Moore gas lamp are the results of such attempts.

The tungsten lamp promises to be as useful as any if not the most useful of all, but only a few lamps of this type have yet been put on the market, as a number of details connected with the manufacture remain to be worked out. The lamp gives a brilliant white light of very pleasing quality, and possesses a distinct advantage in that, if properly made, it does not blacken the globe.

Large quantities of sodium tungstate are manufactured, much of which is said to be used in fireproofing cloth for curtains, drapery, etc., and as a mordant in dyeing. Tungsten salts are also extensively used in silk manufacture, being added to the silk with the dye to give more apparent weight to the fabric.

The production of tungsten in 1906 is reported by the United States Geological Survey in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, calendar year 1906," by Frank L. Hess, geologist, in connection with statistics of production of certain of the rarer metals.

### IRON ORE DOCKS.

Except for the piling and the cribwork of the foundation, the lining of the pockets and the floor of the dock, no wood is to enter into the construction of the new No. 6 ore dock, the erection of which has been started at Two Harbors, Michigan, by the United States Steel corporation's Duluth & Iron Range railroad. Built almost entirely of steel and concrete, the pier will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000. It will not be as large as other structures of the kind on the upper lakes, but it will be the most substantial and free from destruction by fire.

The docks will be built just south and alongside of the new No. 5, at the western end of the harbor. It will be slightly more than 1000 feet long and from the lake level to the deck it will rear itself to a height of seventy-three feet. The width of the dock will be fifty-eight feet, sufficient to accommodate four railroad tracks. The foundation of the dock will be massive. The piling, filled in with rock, will come to within five feet of the surface, and will be capped on either side by a concrete pier, eighteen feet wide and ten feet high, extending the full length of the dock. On top of the concrete will rest the steel superstructure of I-bars, channels and angles. Construction work will be prosecuted through the winter, and it is expected that the dock will be ready by the opening of navigation next spring.

It is likely that steel and concrete also will be used in the big new pier which the Great Northern railroad intends to add to its ore dock system on Allouez bay, Wisconsin, and in all probability, the Chicago and Northwestern's proposed new dock at Ashland will be built of similar material. Both of these docks will be badly needed by 1909, notwithstanding an expenditure of \$600,000 by the Northwestern at Ashland last winter and the erection by the Great Northern of its No. 4 dock, a great structure of timber, having 374 pockets of combined capacity of 93,500 tons.

The cost of these big docks has been increased rapidly during late years, as it has become necessary to procure the timber on the Pacific slope, and at steadily advancing prices. However, it is likely that the new ore pier of the Duluth and Iron Range road, 1008 feet long, could be erected of wood for approximately \$500,000; but steel will be much more durable. The average life of a timber dock is only eleven years. With steel and concrete as the build-

ing materials, it is figured that a dock ought to last several decades, notwithstanding the tremendous strain to which ore docks are subjected. Thus, should the dock stand for twenty-five years, it would show a profit over the present-day piers, since the cost of repairs will be much less. It is not thought likely that docks of steel and concrete will ever cost much more than they do now. On the other hand, timber docks are each year becoming more expensive. Years ago, when the southern shore of Lake Superior was thickly wooded, an ore dock could be built for \$1000 a pocket; the more modern structures cost \$2000 a pocket, and now the cost is fully \$3000, with indications that the expense will be almost double a decade hence.—Mining World.

### YIELDS SENSATIONAL VALUES.

**Bonanza Mine at Crackerjack Has Phenomenal Strike.**

Seven feet of ore that will average better than \$100 a ton, with an 18-inch streak that runs up into sensational values yielding assays that run into the thousands. That, in short, is the result obtained from the first cross-cut at the 80-foot level in the Crackerjack Bonanza shaft.

If there was ever any doubt as to the richness of the Bonanza it has been dispelled by this latest find in Crackerjack's great gold mine. This body of ore at a point 100 feet below the surface, and eighty feet below the main tunnel level, practically assures the permanency of the big veins on Bonanza mountain, and assures the Bonanza mine a place among the leaders.

The new crosscut was driven through the big ledge early in the week, and the Bonanza management immediately made public the assay returns. Needless to say, there is a feeling of jubilation on the part of the lucky holders of Bonanza stock, and others interested in the Bonanza mountain section, and congratulations are pouring in on the Bonanza management from all sides.

The new strike, the decision to make regular shipments from the Bonanza and the determination to grant leases on some of the ground, are considered as constituting a great epoch in the history of the district, and give rise to a feeling of optimism among the operators throughout the region.

As reported in another column, the directors of the company this week decided to grant leases in a restricted area on the Bonanza ground. That all the ground offered for lease will be quickly taken hold of is certain, as the applications for leases already far outnumber the lots available.

Over 900 tons of ore are now piled on the Bonanza dump, all taken out in development work, and it is announced that this will be sorted and everything that will stand the charges shipped to the Salt Lake Valley smelters. The first shipment will be made next week by way of Silver Lake and Crucero. It is expected that the shipments will consist of a carload a week at the start.

The new development in the Bonanza shaft is by far the most important news Crackerjack has had since the strike on the main tunnel of the mine two months ago, and stamps the Bonanza as one of the richest mines of the southwest—and probably the richest mine in the state. While some of the great gold districts of Nevada may show a large production area, it is doubtful if any of them contain ore of such uniformly high value. However, development work on Bonanza mountain dates only from June of the present year. With this great record for the four months' work under adverse conditions, it is difficult to even approximate the splendid future promised for the Bonanza and other properties on the slope of Bonanza mountain.

With a plentiful supply of good water at hand, where formerly water had to be hauled from twelve to twenty miles and a haul to railroad of only twelve miles over fine roads, the extensive work planned by the company can be prosecuted with comparative ease and rapidly from this time on. That the management, under the direction of Mr. W. A. Cates, has thus far been a most efficient one is shown by the magnificent results accomplished in the face of a multitude of difficulties.

It is certain that with the granting of leases and the vigorous policy outlined by the Bonanza management, the coming winter months will see the beginning of a new era for Red Pass and the Crackerjack district in general, and the slopes of Bonanza mountain will soon resound with the puff of the gasoline hoists and the hum of mining activity from all points.—Crackerjack News.

Advertise in The Bonanza.

## WINGFIELD MAKES STRANGE PURCHASE

**PAYS FANCY PRICE FOR RANCH THAT MAY HAVE GOLD-BEARING GRAVEL.**

George Wingfield, the young Nevada millionaire, who, if the Mohawk discloses a few more of its wonderful treasure vaults will be in a fair way to compete with the Guggenheims, Rockefeller and other rich men for the honor of being the richest man in the world, last week purchased what is known as the Cook ranch in Auburn, Cal. This ranch consists of about 300 acres and is covered with old fruit trees. It has a small house upon it and is not considered a very valuable property and the people of Auburn have been considering why George Wingfield paid a large price for the property. Some state that it is on the line surveyed by the Southern Pacific company to connect with the tunnel through the high Sierras and that Wingfield purchased it as the agent of the railroad company. Others state that Wingfield bought this land for his parents in Oregon, and that he intends to build a magnificent home upon it for them. But those who are acquainted with the early history of California, state that he bought this old ranch, with its worm-eaten fruit trees, for another purpose.

Those who have followed the mining history of Placer county, state that during the early days of the Golden State there was on what is known as the Cook ranch, an old river channel which was seamed with veins of gold and which produced millions for the old Spaniards who worked the claim. The Spaniards worked this channel in a primitive manner and at last lost the pay streak. They then covered up as far as possible the traces of their workings, and left that particular district, selling the land for fruit-growing purposes.

This old river bed in the later gold excitement in other parts of Placer county and in other counties of California was soon forgotten and has for many years been unexplored. The story of this river bed of gold, however, was revived later by an old miner, who one day drifted into Auburn, and the owner of the Cook ranch endeavored to find it. He searched his property, digging shafts and tunneling, but never located the gold-bearing gravel that had made other men rich. He soon gave up the search and returned to his business of raising fruit and managed to eke out a living by tilling the soil and caring for his fruit trees.

One day an agent of George Wingfield's happened into Auburn. He registered at the Freeman hotel, and after inquiring around among the old fruit raisers gathered around the card table in the hotel office about the different river channels that had formerly produced thousands and thousands of dollars in the yellow metal, brought up the story of the ancient river bed on the Cook ranch. He heard the story of this hidden treasure house and the next day made his way to the Cook ranch. There he inspected the ground and later returned to Nevada. Last week this same man again visited Auburn and closed a deal with the owner of the ranch for the property, paying him with a check for \$25,000, signed by George Wingfield.

Wingfield has never discussed the purchase of this ranch with any of his friends and his agents have never given out a statement about what the young gold king of Nevada intends to do with his fruit ranch, but those who claim to know the plans of the millionaire and his assistants state that in a short time a number of experienced miners will visit this ranch and will begin to prospect it, digging tunnels, sinking shafts and exploring the ground for that lost river bed. It may add to the riches of one of Nevada's wealthiest men and it may never be found, but Wingfield is lucky and is daring in the way of investments, and it is ten chances to one, so the wise ones say, that he will not only locate the river bed, but will open up the pay streak and add a few more golden heaps to the millions which have been dug from the golden-lined treasure houses on the southern deserts of Nevada.—Reno Gazette.

Rusty—Ah, Miss, I feel one o' me fits coming on.

Dolly—Goodness! I hope you're not going to have it here.

Rusty—That's just wot I wants to see you about. For the small sum of tuppence I'll go somewhere else and have it.—Ally Sloper.

Advertise in The Bonanza.